

Advertisements should be handed in by 10 o'clock, m., otherwise they may not appear until the next day.

AGENTS FOR THE STAR.—The following named persons are authorized to contract for the publication of advertisements in THE STAR:
 Philadelphia—V. B. PALMER, northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.
 New York—S. M. PETERSON & Co., Nassau street.
 Boston—V. B. PALMER, Scollay's Building.

JOB PRINTING.—Our friends and patrons are notified that we are now prepared to execute every kind of Job Printing with despatch and in the best manner, at prices as low as in any other office in Washington. Job Printers are also notified that we are prepared to do every description of press-work that can be executed on double cylinder and Adams' power-presses. So, also, has the Star office a Book Bindery connected with it, equal in its capacity to turn out book binding of all descriptions to any other in the District of Columbia.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.
 The Union argues that Know Nothingism and Abolitionism at the North are one and the same thing, and from remarks falling from Messrs. Carlile, Walker, and Eustis, in the House hall, concludes that such is their opinion also. The same paper contains a three-column puff of the report of Lieut. Gilliss' "Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere." The wags about town are doubtless curious to know who wrote it, it being "communicated" to the official journal. The Intelligencer announces the arrival of Chief Justice Taney in this city, and expresses the belief that he will soon be sufficiently restored to health to resume his seat on the Supreme Court bench. The same journal heartily endorses Mr. Secretary Dobbin's recommendation that Congress will appropriate a year's pay for the officers displaced by the action of the late naval reform board; and says of the Secretary of War's annual report: "In this connexion we would recur to an item in the very satisfactory report of the Secretary of War, published yesterday, which escaped us in our hurried synopsis, but which we think entitled to special notice and commendation. We allude to the introduction of camels as a means of transportation and for other uses in the military service on the plains of Texas, New Mexico, &c. We think this experiment does credit to the sagacity of the present Secretary of War, in first proposing for adoption when a member of the Senate, and subsequently obtaining an appropriation to authorize and carry it out. We are persuaded from what is well known of the peculiar nature, habits, and capabilities of the animal, that the experiment is a wise one, and in the hands of the intelligent and judicious officer (Major Wayne) to whom the Secretary has confided the duty and sent abroad for the purpose of selecting and forwarding home the number specified, we may expect the most favorable results."

The account of the storm at the South, published under our telegraphic head yesterday, was furnished by the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press. We had no means of knowing, at that time, that they were indebted to the United States mail for it. We state these facts that the public may know that we have no desire to impose upon them.

On the western waters, during the last year, there were one hundred and eleven steamboats destroyed—sixty snagged, thirty burned, thirteen collisions, and eight explosions—involving the loss of one hundred and seven lives, and property to the amount of \$2,573,100.

The Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature have fixed on the 28th of February next as the time for holding the next Virginia State Democratic convention, and Richmond city as the place where it shall be held. The democracy of the various counties, cities and towns of the State are invited to send delegates.

PERSONAL.
 ... McAllister is performing at St. Louis.
 ... Senator Douglas is in Cleveland, Ohio, still unable to proceed to Washington.
 ... Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Albertine are performing at Richmond.
 ... W. W. Wallace (Maritana) is in Paris, enjoying himself with that fellow mad-cap, M. Hector Berlioz.
 ... Clark Mills did not receive his statue of Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, on the 1st inst., and its inauguration on the 8th had therefore been given up.
 ... Miss Caroline Fogleman, who was to have been married in a few days, died near Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st, from an over dose of morphine.
 ... John Mitchell, the Irish exile, who is now a farmer in Tennessee, delivered, to a crowded audience at the Y. M. C. A., a lecture on "The Footsteps of the Celt."
 ... Henry Lee, who died in the Rhode Island State prison on Saturday night, had spent twenty-five years at that institution and similar ones.

... Dr. Cloquet, physician to the Court of Persia, who recently married an American lady, made the fatal mistake of taking the tincture of antherides for brandy, and consequently expired.

... M. Gounod, the best composer of symphonies in France, wrote a mass for St. Cecilia's Day, which has won golden opinions from all of the musical critics as a work of genius and originality.

... Samuel J. Tuck, long a merchant of Boston, died at Nantucket on the 30th ult., at the age of 71 years. His father was the first minister settled in Epworth, N. H., and died a chaplain in the army of the revolution.

... Charles B. Burkhardt, for many years the musical critic of the New York Albion and Sunday Dispatch, has purchased an interest in the latter establishment, and will henceforth devote himself to its columns as both editor and proprietor.

... A. J. S. Degraw, president of the Brooklyn Fire Department, who was dangerously hurt at the burning of G. W. Stillwell's manufactory, in that city, on Sunday night last, died about 12 o'clock Thursday. Mr. Degraw was a man of considerable property.

... Samuel Nott, of Massachusetts, has written a temperate pamphlet, on the subject of Slavery, "containing principles and suggestions for a Remedial Union." It is in very different style from the manner in which the subject is generally discussed at the North.

... Dr. Charles Robinson died about ten days ago in Charleston, S. C., from disease of the heart. This gentleman occupies a prominent position in the history of the late epidemic in Norfolk, and in the memory of the citizens of Norfolk.

... Miss M. Parker, a governess from Lowell, Mass., who was in a family in Norfolk teaching the young ideas how to know all that juveniles when they grow up, should do, it seems informed the eldest son of the family with "the tender passion." He is about 20 years of age, and carrying off his bride to Weldon, they were duly wedded.

... Rachel and party will leave Havana on the 23d of January for New Orleans, where it is supposed that the great impression of the French tragedienne shall immediately commence. Her engagement extends through the space of three months, alternating nightly with the opera.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Postal Matters.—Under the circumstances in which it exists, the Postal Department of the United States is the best in the world; or no fair deduction may be drawn from the statistics embraced in the recent report of the Postmaster General. The aggregate distance over which the mails of the United States are transported, and the sparseness of population in the regions traversed by most of the mail routes, the necessarily varied character of mail conveyances, and the absence of power in the Department, under the law, to meet extraordinary emergencies by exerting arbitrary authority to effect its ends, as is done by the postal authorities of many other governments—are all elements working to render the prompt, economical, regular, and perfectly satisfactory transaction of the American Postal Department's business much more difficult than that of any European government. Besides, in proportion to population, with, perhaps, the exception of the Prussians, our people correspond by the post vastly more than any other people on the face of the globe, and read *pro rata* many more post-carried newspapers than all Europe combined.

Under these circumstances, to expect the perfect regularity and efficiency of the English system to exist in this country, is what no reasonable man will do. Nevertheless, of late years, our postal system has been making rapid strides of improvement, giving, at this time, much more general satisfaction than ever before, though Congress has not legislated for it, as though properly comprehending the vast strides the postal requirements of our people are making annually. They "save at the spile and let out at the bung-hole" too frequently in legislating for that department of the Government; and thus make it the duty of the Department to strain its wits, energy and forethought not unfrequently, to remedy evils thus brought about, which it manages to cure very generally by the herculean exertions of all whose reputations, as public officers, are involved in the satisfactory management of the Department's affairs. Nine-tenths of the popular grumbling over the affairs of this branch of the Government, by-the-by, grows out of the Postmaster General's firmness in resisting efforts to violate the postal laws for the benefit or convenience of individuals, or from the "blowing" of postal emperics—of persons who profess to possess nostrums for the cure of what they hold to be special postal evils.

Mr. Pliny Miles, late a lowest class clerk in the Post Office Department in this city, upon the strength of far more aptness for per writing for the press than for the business-like transaction of any duties in connection with the postal system (for he was tried, at we believe, three branches of the business of the Department in this city, before losing his clerkship here), has, funnily enough, set up for the great American postal reformer, now that Parson Barnabas Bates is no more. His pretensions in that connection are the source of unlimited amusement among the Department's host of employees in the Federal city, who are prone to compare his performances when one of them, with his grandiloquent pretensions to the public, through the press, of capacity to initiate stupendous changes in the present postal system that cannot fail to operate beneficially. His recently published work on the subject is conceived by those who have been engaged for years in the management of American postal affairs, and have fairly earned the reputation of being experts at their business, to be merely a budget of impracticable notions, most of them growing out of a profound ignorance of business, and more especially postal-business affairs.

Tinkering Backbones.—It strikes us, that after the result of their session of Wednesday last, even Doctor Greeley must see that the only result of his peculiar "practice" in this city has been and must continue to be, the obstruction of the public business. But belonging to an eminently impracticable school, because it has proved a dead failure so far, will not induce him and his co-workers in the lo to change their tactics, at least, until it appears probable that by so doing he and they may be more likely to carry their point. It will be recollected that after swearing by the Maine Liquor Law for years, the doctor and his co-practitioners at home threw it aside as so much waste paper, in framing a platform in which to go into the canvass previous to the last New York State election; the moving cause why they did so, being the fact that it had brought defeat upon all parties everywhere in the previous elections of the season. Thus, though it is not to be hoped that the requirements of the public interest will induce Dr. Greeley, Mr. Giddings, and their co-workers, to change the line of tactics of their so well drilled forces in the House hall, the now evident utter impossibility that it can triumph without change, will, we think, not long hence, compel them to adopt some other line of policy. *Nous verrons.*

How it came about.—Having heard much conversational speculation relative to the cause of the action of the last Democratic representatives' caucus, in adopting the resolution "pledging themselves to vote to hold the late protracted session of the House, we take it for granted, that much interest in the subject is felt among the politicians of all parties by whom we are surrounded; and, therefore, proceed to explain it as follows, viz: Many of the opposition newspapers have, of late, been endeavoring to make their readers believe that the failure to organize results wholly from the determination of the Democrats of the House to prevent the large opposition majority from agreeing, as they would agree, if once forced to remain a whole night in session. So, to stop any such misrepresentations of the true state of affairs in the Hall, they concluded to afford the nominally desired occasion in which the majority might organize, if they would. They, therefore, remained in session, on Wednesday last, for twenty consecutive hours, therein voting for their nominee whenever their names were called in a vote for a Speaker. The result shows that the charges against them, to which we refer above, has no foundation, in fact.

The Democrats.—In conversation with many Democratic members, we find them perfectly satisfied with the state of things in the House hall. They have it in their heads that the majority is likely to be a most wasteful and extravagant one, when it comes to pass on what Senator Tombs so appropriately terms "jobbing legislation; and they believe further, that as the House is now constituted, it cannot possibly be expected to better the status of anything to be legislated on at this time. Or, in other words, that as it will be some months ere the appropriations of the last session give out, the country will suffer no

thing whatever from the failure of the House to be driving bills through at this time. Indeed, not a few of them imagine that the government, (the treasury,) and the people are the gainers by the existing condition of the House; and therefore they care not the worth of a button about helping the majority out of their present dilemma, which they all hope to use to vast advantage for their party in the next approaching Presidential election; as proving the utter incompetency of the Opposition to conduct the government.

The sentiment of the House.—We presume that no one who has attentively heard, or read, the debates that have taken place in the House hall since the first Monday of last month, now fails to realize the truth and force of our declaration, published weeks before the session began, that the anti-Nebraskaites, though claiming to be largely in the majority in that chamber, would find themselves—practically, in a minority; and that whatever contemporary newspapers might say, with reference to the views of individual members, a majority would be found in the hall, who would vote down any proposition, whatever, having for its direct or indirect aim an infraction of the principles of the Nebraska Kansas bill. We were regarded by many as being half moon-struck when expressing that opinion; yet the result verifies, past denial, the correctness of our judgment, expressed so long in advance of the meeting of Congress.

The Naval Reform Board.—are to be congratulated on the fact that the Hon. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, has elected himself to be their chief assailant on the floor of the Senate chamber, because the fact that that gentleman is the person who showers upon them so much foul-mouthed personal abuse, and utters against them so many miserable innuendoes, cannot fail to generate a very general impression that what they have felt called on to do in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duty to which they were necessarily called in carrying out the naval reform law of the last session of Congress, was considerably, honestly, and fearlessly done. They need never fear a verdict from their countrymen against them, while the Hon. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, stands forth their chief assailant and prosecutor.

A Diplomatic Dinner.—We hear that the President yesterday gave a dinner party, at which some fifty guests attended, composed, with the exception of the Secretary of State and Mr. Thomas, his Assistant Secretary, altogether of foreign ministers and gentlemen attached to the several foreign legations in this city, and ladies of their respective families. All the gentlemen present were in citizen's costumes. Messrs. Crampton and Marcolletta were there, it is said. We hear this entertainment described by one of the guests as being equal, in all its appointments, as to good taste and elegance, to anything of the kind coming off in these times in either European capital. A capital spirit is said to have actuated all present, who spent a delightful evening together, indeed.

Major George Deas, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army, met with a sad accident yesterday. In walking down Pennsylvania Avenue he slipped on the ice and fell, near Twelfth street, breaking his leg. The injury was to the big bone of his right leg, near the ankle.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, 10th of January, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—
 For the Treasury Department.... 5,060 00
 For the Interior Department.... 4,496 74
 For the Customs..... 6,497 06
 War Warrants received and entered..... 219,883 25
 From Lands..... 20,939 95

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after we went to press, the debate on the memorial of George A. Stevens, late a master in the navy of the United States, asking redress for the injustice done him by the late Naval Reform Board, was continued at great length by Mr. Hale, Mr. Tombs, Mr. Adams, Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Bell, Mr. Mason, Mr. Toucey, and others, ere the subject was passed over informally.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Mississippi.

On motion by Mr. Clayton, it was *Resolved*, That the President be requested, if it be compatible with the public interest, to forward to the Senate a copy of the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 19, 1853, in which the British Government declared that they "intended to adhere strictly to the treaty of the 19th April, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America."

On motion of Mr. Mason, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be authorized to pay Beverly Tucker, for the printing of the finance report, ordered to be printed the 3d of January; provided the price does not exceed that now authorized by law.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, it was ordered that the President of the Senate be authorized to assign rooms in the north wing of the capitol extension for the use of the court of claims during the present session of the Supreme Court.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Proceedings of To-Day.

In the House, to-day, a motion was made for a call of the House, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

During the call of the roll on this motion, Mr. Nichols, when his name was called, rose to a privileged question, and read a paper in the Globe, of remarks made by him a few days before in debate, wherein he was represented as avowing himself a member of the American party, which he characterized as erroneous.

He declared that he had never been a member of that organization, and was opposed to its purposes and principles as explained by members, their advocates, in the course of debate in the hall.

The roll-call on the motion for a call of the House was then continued; and it was not ordered yeas 70, nays 120.

Mr. Seward, rising to personal explanation, remarked that on Wednesday night, in the heat of debate, and acting under a misapprehension, he had taken occasion to criticize the conduct of the Clerk, as a presiding officer, unfavorably. He was now satisfied that he had done that gentleman injustice, and therefore recalled what he had said, as above explained.

Mr. S. closed by complimenting the manner in which the Clerk had discharged the duties devolving on him through the peculiar condition of the House.

time of the House for it to consider this proposition. He therefore appealed to its mover to withdraw it.

Mr. Sneed having withdrawn the resolution in question, by leave of the House, they proceeded with the one hundred and seventh vote for a Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 212; necessary majority, 107.

Mr. Richardson received 70, Banks 95, Fallor of Pa. 32, Pennington 6, scattering 5.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BY THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
 The present position of peace prospects is this:—It may be remembered that Austria made a suggestion of certain terms, not known to the public, which the Austrian cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris, through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being somewhat altered by France and England, to Vienna.

The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that the suggestions were not adopted *simpliciter*. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition thus amended, was on Sunday, December 16, as notified by the Arago, sent from Vienna in charge of Count Esterhazy, to St. Petersburg. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterward to be governed by the course. Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris Monitor publishes the treaty entered into between the allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By the first article, the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, any portion of the territory belonging to him with a view to the occupation of any other territory of Sweden and Norway. He engages, moreover, not to cede to Russia any right of pasture or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretensions Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights.

By the second article, the King of Sweden further engages, in case Russia should make any proposition to him or demand of him with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway—be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory, or the cession of fishing or pasture rights, or of any other on those same territories on the coast of Sweden and Norway—to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France, and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, with those of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three powers.

The third clause is appended to the treaty providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Prussia on the 17th of September to join Prussia in a Pacific intervention—also that Napoleon refused the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokech to Paris to open negotiations, but that in the name of Austria, Austria declined to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also that the guarantee respecting Prussian domination in the Black Sea should be modified.

Russia had not replied to the proposal, but would send representatives to the Conference, hence has arisen the rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding is reached, to the Vienna Conference, so called, will be reopened in Paris in the middle of January.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.
 Rumor says that the projected Conference for a settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned. Count Coronini will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

THE CRIMEA.
 A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya river had overflowed its banks, doing considerable damage. There is nothing later than General Oodington's dispatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side, but without much damage. The ground was covered with snow. Savings banks are to be opened in the British army.

GREAT BRITAIN.
 Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that the general public speak more in favor of carrying on the war now than at any previous period. The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Heavy gales had prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties were reported on the British coast. No American ships are known to be damaged. The Spanish brig Bravo, from Barcelona for Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th inst., off Gibraltar. Forty-five passengers were drowned, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.
 A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications. General Canrobert will be named Marshal of France.

SPAIN.
 The Cubans have sent a protest against the impolicy of laying additional taxes on colonial produce, as the new tariff proposes.

HOLLAND.
 The first steamer of the New York line, the Belgique, was formally baptized at Antwerp on the 15th inst., by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and a crowd of clergymen.

DENMARK.
 Denmark has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conference of the Sound Dues. A Copenhagen letter says that only two States have as yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views, namely, Russia and Mecklenburg. The Russian Finance Minister some time since stated that he could not raise the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred remaining as they are. Lord Clarendon has announced that if the United States ships pass without paying tolls, British ships will pass also.

GERMANY.
 Frankfurt papers published an Imperial ukase, authorizing the new Russian loan.

SARDINIA.
 The War Budget of the Kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese Chamber, fixed the expenses of the war during 1855 and 1856 at 74,239,532 francs, including 11,386,400 francs for the navy.

SURRENDER OF KARS.
 The Invalides Russia contains a dispatch from Gen. Mouravieff. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 10,000 prisoners, besides those already reported—6,000 being Turkish regulars, and 4,000 Redies. The London Gazette of Friday contains a copy of the treaty between England, France, and Sweden.

DECREASE OF POPULATION.—Portsmouth, Va., on the breaking out of the recent pestilence contained a population of 15,000, of which 1,200 at least have died, and about 4,800 are among the missing—i. e., have not returned. The population of Norfolk at the same period was 18,000, of which 2,700 have died, and there are still nearly 6,000 not returned. A desolation, all things considered, is exceeding in its result the great plague of London.

C. P. McKennie, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Charlottesville, died on Friday last.

The James river is frozen over; and navigation is consequently suspended.

YELLOW FEVER.—The brig Soango, Captain Little, from Aux Cayes, Hayti, reports that the yellow fever is raging fearfully at Aux Cayes. Every vessel in port had lost some of their crew. Some of the ships were entirely deserted, their whole crews having died.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Legislature met at Madison on Monday, but did not organize. Mr. Barston, democrat, was declared elected Governor of the State, but on the same day Mr. Bashford, republican, had the oath of office administered to him by the Supreme Court on an order to bring his case before said Court.

THE SNOW IN VIRGINIA.—The snow during the recent storm fell to the depth of eight inches at Winchester and twelve inches at Petersburg. Snow has never fallen to this depth in that vicinity, says the Petersburg Express, since 1829. Show fell in Wheeling on Monday, and had reached the depth of two feet between that city and Cumberland.

GEN. JACKSON on marching out of New Orleans, to meet the red-coats, and give them an insight into the celebrated New Orleans cotton business, found all the French women of the city, who dreaded the English name, crying and lamenting around him—they knew that if the red-coats took the city, that all they would do with would be to take "beauty and booty," with rough soldier license. Jackson didn't like to see that feminine wailing round his men, and it was on this occasion he made his first *ovation* in French, to the ladies. Having asked the news of an aid-de-camp, the General, with a regular Parisian twang, sang out: "*L'ennemi n'entrera jamais dans cette ville*—while I can shake a stick at them—by the Eternal!" "*Vive Jackson!*" *vive le brave General Old Hickory!*" exclaimed the delighted citizens who even then foresaw victory in the bright eyes of the brave commander; and by the eternal, he took the responsibility of the matter.

BEAR WOMAN!—THE WONDER OF THE AGE.—She has been seen in this city at a being called as above and supposed by Naturalists and others, including Dr. Mott, of New York city, to be part human and part brute, would be on exhibition for a few days. Now, supposing this to be an imposition of the grossest kind for the purpose of defrauding the public out of their money, as there has never been known to live a creature who was part human and part brute, in fact there has never been any account of such. With the determination of showing this imposture in its full light to the public, if such it should prove, I went to the place of exhibition, which is just below the National Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, paid my cent, and on entering, I was perfectly dumb-founded to see such an extraordinary being. She is about 4½ ft. high, very well formed, except the head, which is that of a bear, and she is entirely covered with thick black hair, except her bosom, hands and feet. She is very neatly dressed, and the most fastidious lady of the gentleman need have any compunctions about visiting her. She is well worth what they ask for admission and more.

A LOVER OF ALL GENUINE CURIOSITIES.

"IN YOUR PROSPERITY REMEMBER THE POOR."—The Washington High School has been announced to the public that they will give a benefit for the poor of this city on MONDAY, the 25th instant, and respectfully ask the public's aid in relieving the distresses of those who are unable to help themselves. Committees and other persons in a future advertisement.

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE SCOTT GUARDS.—The Scott Guards took great pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that their first assembly will take place at Harmony Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of January.

THE COMMITTEE.
 I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR quarterly communication of the W. G. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m.

J. N. O. BANGS, Gr. Secretary.

THOSE SUBS.—THE stock of the Metropolitan Gas and Light Company who have not responded to the call made the 12th of April last for the payment of the second installment are requested to do so within thirty days from date, to enable the company to meet their obligations to the contractors who are now engaged in prosecuting the work. By order of the Board of Directors: J. W. DEEBLE, Treasurer.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of this Company, the following statement of the condition of the affairs: Amount of premium notes.....\$37,400 Surplus fund in cash.....\$200 Jan 7-eo2w

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 21, at 12 o'clock, m., when an election will be held for officers and Managers, to serve the ensuing year. By order of the President: CHAS. WILSON, Secretary.

LOST, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND LANDRIA, on the 10th inst., a Brown Fur VICTORINE. The finder or finder rewarded for returning the same to CHAS. HASKINS, Pa. avenue, between 10th and 11th sts. Jan 11-3t

THE BOSTON AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1856 received this day.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A SEW-MAKER TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE of a Store for rent now occupied by Mrs. No. 456 Seventh street, near E. Any person wishing to buy out the entire stock, can do so on accommodating terms, if early application is made. The large and well selected stock will, from this date, be offered at cash by the sale of a single pair, until further arrangements. The subscriber designs devoting his entire attention to the store under Browns' Hall. Jan 11-3t (Int, Union, News, Organ)

TWO SUPERB PIANO FORTES AT A GREAT BARGAIN PRICE.

Owing to the death of Mr. Gachle, and the necessary dissolution of the firm of Knabe, Gachle & Co., Piano Manufacturers, Baltimore, it is positively necessary to settle up the entire affairs of the late firm. We have two superb instruments on hand, from the celebrated manufacturer of the popular firm, which must be sold within a short time.

One magnificent Louis XIV. style beautifully carved 7-octave Rosewood Piano, the factory price of which is \$1850. One superb Rosewood Piano, four round corners, full 7-octaves—factory price \$375. These instruments will be sold at astonishing deductions for cash. This is an opportunity but seldom offered to those in want of a reliable Piano.

Also, always on hand Pianos from Hallet, Davis, & Co., Boston, and Bacon & Raven, New York. Pianos, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Stools, Strings, Music, Music Paper, &c. Give us a call and see for yourself. JOHN F. ELLIS, Jan 11 306 Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

CASH. [373] **TWENTY PER CENT SAVED BY PURCHASING FOR CASH.**—It is now universally acknowledged that *cash* is the place to buy goods cheap, and as I wish to sustain that pretty tried confidence, I now propose to reduce my present valuable and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS by selling off at a low estimate such a large quantity of great advantages to buyers. Merinos, Cashmeres, de Laines, Cassimeres, and Cassinets will be sold twenty per cent. less than they have been offered heretofore.

I have just received from Auction 50 dozen linen Towels at 6 cents 3 dozen wide bleached Cotton at 6 cents, worth 10 3 bales heavy unbleached do, do do 2 do do do do do do 1 case yard wide Merino 12 cents 1 case second mourning Calico, 6 cents worth 12 1 case yard wide furniture do 12 do do 12 20 pieces Woolen, 12 cents 2 cases fine Calico, 6 cents, worth 10, warranted fast colors.

In addition to the above we have a large and selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS for ladies, gentlemen and children. Also, boys' black and fancy colored CAPS, which we are disposed to sell very cheap for CASH. R. B. HALL, No. 373 Seventh street, fourth floor above 1st, and next door above Mr. R. G. Hyatt's, Jan 11-6t (Organ)

ROGER'S PEN KNIVES, warranted genuine, bought personally from the manufacturer in Sheffield, ladies and gentlemen's patterns, of one to four blades, in buck, ivory, and pearl handles. Jan 5] FRANK TAYLOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF THE GAS, which rendered it impossible to de justice to the programme, another

CONCERT
 WILL BE GIVEN IN